BON MARCHE.

BON MARCHE,

The Greatest Days of This Rebuilding Sale.



The more the builders accomplish the more we're pushed to make a complete clearance of this stock. Many lines have been entirely sold out == many lines are represented by odds and ends--but many lines still offer you as varied a stock as ever--only, of

course, the duplicates are down low. This sale means the most to you right now. You buy now at the lowest of sale prices. The medium priced goods and the fine goods, too, are all brought down to a sale basis of pricing.

Children's Wear.

The last 45 of the Children's Suits and Dresses, in sizes 4 to 14 years, have been put in one lot and marked at a final closing price. There are Linen Crash Blouse Suits - and Guimp Dresses in Gingham and Chambray; daintily trimmed.

Children's Hats, in Tuscan, trimmed with flowers and mull,

Ribbons.

A lot of 5 in. High, Lustrous All-silk Taffeta Ribbons, in all colors, and also 31/2-in. Satin Taffeta Ribbons, in a full line of colors, including pink, white and blue. They were 19c. to 25c. Assembled in one lot to be closed out entirely tomorrow at...... 12 1/2 c.

Shirt Waists.

Ladies' White Shirt Waists, in fine P. K., cheviots and India linons; prettily trimmed with embroideries, hemstitching and tucks; open back and front; short or long sleeves; waists that sold up to \$1.69. Sale 79C.

Skirts.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, in cheviot, homespun, serge, brilliantine, etamine, Venetian and covert; some lined; some unlined; new flare-flounce effects. And Walking Skirts, in medium and dark shades; \$8, \$10 and \$12 values; all in \$5.00

Ladies' Vests.

White Cotton Vests, low neck and sleeveless, with silk tape at neck and arms. Reduced from 12½c. 5C.

A lot of White Lisle Vests-low neck and sleeveless-in all-over lace effects, or with silk and lace trimmings. 25c., 39c. and 50c. values-to go in the 114c.

Muslin Underwear.

Petticoats made of fine cambric, umbrella style, with wide § flounce trimmed with 3 rows \$ of torchon insertion and wide a lace edge to match at bottom; other styles trimmed with wide ruffle of embroidery and clusters of hemstitched tucks; finished with French band and \$ dust ruffle. \$1.50 95c.

Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, French shape, with full front, finished with hemstitched ruffle. All sizes. Regular 19c. Lall 2 /2 C.

Corset Covers, made of nainsook and fine cambrie; French shape, with full fronts and round and square necks, trimmed with Val., Mechlin and Torchon or fine embroidery; all finished with beading and draw ribbons, Regular 80c., 60c. and 50c. values. In the sale at.... Chemise Gowns, low neck and short sleeves, made of soft-finish mustin and trimmed with fine embroideries. Regular 49C.

Jewelry Dept.

25c. Brooches, Buckles, Stickpins and

Hosiery.

500 dozen Ladies' Black \$ Hose, in handsome lace ef- & fects, the lace extending to the toe. Excellent values at 19c. In the 7c. sale at...... 7c.

A lot of Ladies' Black Liste Hose, in all-over lace effects—that sold for 25c. Children's Black Ribbed Hose, summer weight, full regular made, double knee, heel and toe; sizes 5 to 842. Reduced from 25c. to the sale price.

BON MARCHE, 314-316-318 7th.

Croft's Swiss Cocoa



The only cocoa packed in glass. The only money-back cocoa. The only digestible. The most soluble. The most delicate. Goes farthest. Your money back (at your grocer's) if you don't like it.

CROFT & ALLEN CO., Makers, Philadelphia.

NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN.

Fit Up Flats Artistically and Sell From the Boston Herald.

A new occupation has been added to an already extensive list of what is politely termed woman's work. It is the complicated but remunerative business of homemaking. None of the sentimental domestic train - your - children - and - the -hired-girl-asthey-should-go business, but a combination of the talents of interior decorator, art collector and past mistress in the refinements o. housekeeping.

The idea, like inventions, began with the mother of necessity. A woman who was known among her friends as having "such knack" in arranging her little home forced by ill-fortune to give it up. She lived, not in a shoe, but in a flat of minute dimensions, and it was the most fascinating in the big, overpowering city which must here be nameless. Whoever saw the flat was enraptured with it. But its occupant had to give it up and store or sell all the treasures, and dissipate the evidences of taste which made it home in the best sense of that abused word. Friends said, conceited know. The world belongs to such a one, and he is sometimes not quite somebody came along and said, "Sell it out sure whether he did not have a hand in so me; I'll pay you what you ask and take creating it.

the lease. Everything here suits me down This transaction gave birth to the "idea." Another individual, who wanted set up a cozy little apartment, hearing of this clever lavor-saving scheme, also engaged the wo-man to seek out another flat and to furnish It precisely "to suit herself." No sugges-tions were offered, but a suitable sum fixed on, with the request that the place might be ready for the new owner's occupancy on such and such a date. From this tiny commission others followed, and now this home-maker declares she is in her element, and only one part of her business distresses her. For as soon as the home is exactly as she wants it, with all the dainty touches laid on to her satisfaction, she must abandon it, and her client steps in and reaps all the benefits. Surely an original means of earning a livelihood.

The Conceited. From the London Queen.

What a happy world this would be if we all had a good opinion of ourselves! An occasional burst of self-admiration comes, but doubt creeps in, and the feeling has but a temporary existence, long enough only to indicate the delight that the perfectly

ARE ALL ADJUDICATED

MANY CLAIMS AGAINST TERRI-TORY OF HAWAII.

However, There is No Money to Pay Them-State Department Will Hear Soon.

HONOLULU, T. H., July 24, 1902. The claims against the territory of Hawaii, to pay which Congress refused the day before adjournment to pass an appropriation of \$1,000,000, have all been adjudicated, and as far as the 2,700 Japanese claimants are concerned they have been placed in the hands of the foreign office at Tokyo, from which the State Department will hear in due time. The Chinese claimants, numbering 3,532, will probably take a similar course, realizing that there is little hope that they can get the money in the near

future from the territory of Hawaii. The claims grew out of a fire which destroyed Chinatown, Honolulu, on January 20, 1900. On the morning of that day the Hawaiian board of health, following a custom it had established a few weeks before, proceeded, with the aid of the fire department, to burn down some dwellings in which cases of bubonic plague had occurred. In spite of the presence of the firemen, the fire got beyond control, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon thirty acres of Chinatown had been swept almost bare, and from 8,000 to 10,000 people were home-less. They were well cared for, but thousands of them had lost all their belongings. The courts held that insurance could not be collected in most cases, the loss having been caused by an order of a civil authority, and most policies having clauses ex-empting companies from such losses. When the legislature met it recognized the just-ness of the claims for reimbursement, and passed an act under which a special court has been sitting in Honolulu for over a year hearing claims

Nearly 7,000 Claims.

The cases presented to the court numbered 6,748, and their adjudication was a matter of extraordinary difficulty. Many of them were for personal effects which were hard to appraise. Some were evidently inflated, and a very few were altogether fraudulent. The mere hearing of nearly 7,000 claims, if all the evidence had been in perfect form, was a vast work, but when the claims were practically all those of Asiatics, gotten up in all sorts of style and being based upon all sorts of goods, the task became one of greater complication.

The claims aggregated \$3,175,133. The claims aggregated \$3,175,133. wards that have been made amount to \$1.473,173. The commissioners made very heavy cuts in many cases. Claims amounting to over \$5,000 were cut to \$100. The largest claim, amounting to \$77,000, and being for a large stock of goods destroyed in warehouses of one of the leading Chinese firms of Honolulu, was cut to \$23,000. The claims were based on the cost of the goods destroyed, while the awards were based on the commission's estimate of the value at

the actual time of the fire. Average Award About Half.

In cases of small personal claims the average award is probably about half of the claim. In some cases it is far less. One Hawaiian lady put in a claim for \$30,-000, making out an inventory of lost personal effects in which were silk and satin clothes, Gainesborough hats and other valuable effects in such quantities as would have done credit to a monarch. She was the wife of a fisherman. She was awarded \$3,000, having succeeded in convincing the commission that she lost that much in actual goods destroyed.

The largest single award is to the trusthe largest single award is to the trustees of Kaumakapili Church. This was the largest church in the islands. It was close to the site of the intentional fire of January 20, 1900, and the burning steeples of this edifice were what sent the destructions of this edifice were what sent the destructions of the sweet cider of the artificially sweetened and aerated variety. "Champagne cider," may excite gout of the sweet side wines. ion all over Chinatown. When the fire began to get beyond control the high wooden steeples of Kaumakapili blazed up to their tips. They were beyond the reach of the most powerful fire engines available and a high wind soon scattered burning cinders with terrible effect. The award to the church is nearly \$50,000.

Consuls in Charge.

The Japanese and Chinese consuls have had charge of the claims of their countrymen from the first. When the fire was at its height the terror-stricken population of the burning district, held within the district by a military quarantine and beginning to threaten at various points to rush the lines, was released between cordons of citizens and escorted to places of temporary confinement. Over 5,000 Chinese men, women and children spent that night in

Kawaiahao Church. The consuls were with them then and continued to look after them. Yang Wei Pin, the Chinese consul, and Mikin Saito the Japanese representative, held small courts of their own, in which they took records of each person's loss. This was ong before the territorial government recognized that there were any claims for losses by the passage of an act creating a commission to adjudicate claims. The con suls intended from the start to press the

claims of their countrymen. When the special court was created the consuls presented the records they had made at the time of the fire of the losses of their countrymen. Since then they have waited for awards.

Certificates Issued.

The awards have now been made and certificates have been issued to the claimants, but there are no warrants out and there is no money with which to cash them if they should be issued. They have all been written and may soon be distributed. but the holders can do nothing with them but hold them or try to discount them, in which case, as the banks will not handle them, the claimants will simply fall into

the hands of money sharks.

Under these circumstances the claimants, who are aliens at least, have decided to igwho are alreas at least, have decided to ig-nore the Hawaiian government. Without asking for any warrants from the terri-tory they send their certificates of award direct to the foreign offices of Tokyo or It remains to be seen what the United States government will do when the oriental governments begin to exert pres-sure to secure payments.

GLOOMY FOR ENGLAND.

Can Scarcely Maintain Pre-Eminence in Trade.

The struggle for trade forms the subject of a report by the commercial department of the board of trade of London, issued yesterday, in which exhaustive statistics are given, comparing the population and commerce of Great Britain with those of her principal business competitors, the United States and Germany, and the conclusion reached is that America and Germany, owing to their greater increase in population, are traveling upward more rapidly than Great Britain. If peace is maintained says the official report, both the United States and Germany are certain to increase the rate of their upward movement and their competition with Great Britain in neutral markets and probably even in hom markets will become increasingly serious.

The report makes the deduction that is view of changed conditions Great Britain can scarcely expect to maintain her past pre-eminence, at any rate, without strenuous effort and careful and energetic im provement in business methods.

Uniformed Nurses. From the London Hospital.

Why do nurses wear uniform in their holidays? No one is obliged to do that. The friends of a nurse will perhaps say, in order to save her feelings, that they do not mind her being in uniform, and perhaps a few do not, but the majority will not care to take her about everywhere labeled. Men, as a rule, hate going out with a girl in uniform, though they may be too polite to tell her so; so I entreat nurses to think of the feelings of their poor brothers before their next beliday.

CLOTHING FOR ANIMALS.

Hats for English Horses From Our Dumb Friends' League.

From the London Spectator, b On the hottest day of the week a distribution of hats for horses, presented to the poorer owners and drivers of horses, took place in Vincent Yard, near Vincent Square, Westminster. The hats, of the most approved pattern, were given by the society known as Our Dumb Filends' League, and the applicants, cabmen, car drivers and

vanmen, numbered over 300. When the sage of Chelsea in "Sartor Resartus" drew his comparison between the horse wrapped only in his own skin and the rider invested in many portions of the skins of other creatures he was, strictly speaking, not quite accurate. For horses, or at any rate modern rich men's horses, are the most carefully clothed of any animals. Complete Jaeger suits are now advertised for their use. Like gentlemen who wish to get into training, they are often muffled up in them and ridden so wrapped up to get off weight. Nor is it likely that horse clothing will ever be in less request than it is now, for unless they are clipped their own coats take a long time to dry and are diffi-cult to brush. It is a convenience to clip them and supply artificial garments.

When Oliver Cromwell inquired affection-

ately after the "little brat" with which Dorothy Cromwell had presented her husband he was, according to current belief in the north, alluding unconsciously to a form of animal garment. The lambs are fitted, before going on to the hills, with waterproof coats called "brats." These lambs, or young sheep, are also called "brats," whence the name for babies. Everybody knows that in Holland the cows wear rainproof jackets all the winter, which are only taken off late in spring, but these are very cheap compared to horse clothing, which costs about £3 a set. Horses also have night rugs and extra rugs, about 36 shillings the two, and summer suits also, costing about two guineas. Coats for show cattle are quite the fash-ion in England, especially when they are sent to a distance. A really smart Jersey cow would not like to be seen at a show without her luggage-a chest containing not only her sleeping jacket, but her brushes and combs. She puts on, or has put on, the jacket in the daytime if she has to stand in

GOUT AND HARD CIDER.

Apple Juice Ripe and Without Sugar Harmless.

From the London Lancet.

A beverage for the gouty relatively harmless and yet containing a small percentage of alcohol is on. for which a large number of sufferers from gout would be very grateful, and the medical practitioner is frequently asked if cider is permissible in this respect. The best test of the suitability or otherwise of any beverage for those of arthritic tendencies, either inherited or acquired, is that of experience-whether it produces in such subjects an attack of articular gout or other gouty manifestations, and in many cases this test is a very delicate one, any indulgence being frequently followed by some disturbance recognizable both by the patient and the practitioner as

the result.

Judged by this standard, it may be stated that, though as a general rule the gouty are better without alcoholic liquors, yet orare better without alcoholic liquors, yet or-dinary "rough" cider, fully fermented and free from sugar, is practically harmless, having little or no tendency to excite an at-tack of gout. The percentage of alcohol is small and the acidity is chiefly due to malic acid, which is in the body converted into alkaline carbonates and excreted as such, and cider has not therefore the injurious effects in gout of the sweet and highly aleffects in gout of the sweet and highly al-

liable or predisposed to the disease, and should, therefore, be prohibited. Unfortunately, the rough cider is to most people less palatable than the sweet variety, and especially to the gouty, who are in many cases fond of sweet foods and beverages.

LOTOS OF THE SIAMESE.

An Annual Festival of Lilies-Legends in Which They Have a Part. From the New York Tribune

Thousands of real and artificial lilies, bearing cargoes of sugar, sweetmeats, rice, betel, tobacco and incense sticks, are annually floated on rivers and sea by the Slamese as offerings to water spirits. The lotos is the national flower of Siam and is interwoven in its religion and poetry. In that country both the white and pink varieties grow in the greatest profusion.

On the way from Bangkok it is not unusual to sail for miles through flooded fields covered with the white flower. The royal lotos gardens of Bangkok are several miles from the king's palace, but are reached by a drive over a good carriage road or a pleasant row by canal and river. A beautiful palace and temples are in the garden. The palace, it is said, is being prepared as the future home of the heir apparent. During the visit of the Duke of Mecklenburg to the King of Siam he was entertained here. The lotos garden is one of the most breezy sites in the city and is a favorite

A new variety of lotos, it is said, has recently been found. It is larger than the pink flowers and is pure white except for an inner row of crimped and fluted petals, which are tinged with sea green. Like the others, the heart of the new lily is golden, but it has no fragrance. The lotos is interwoven with every religious rite and cere-mony of the Siamese, and there are few legends which do not in some way have to do with it. When Buddha, for instance, appeared as a man encircled by a halo of glory, the earth bloomed spontaneously and in profusion with lotos flowers, and now the great teacher is usually represented as sitting in an open lotos. At the ceremonies attending the cremation of the drowned Queen of Siam, tridents, with triple tips, each crowned with the lotos, were carried in the procession. Lotos-shaped cups and sprinklers are used for the royal bath in the hair-cutting and coronation ceremonies. Even the king's cigars are rolled in the petals of the flower, which are gathered in the royal garden and preserved with great

Green Apple Pie.

From the Boston Transcript.

Once a year at least the most confirmed ple hater will eat a piece of the sweet he condemns. And that is when the first new green apples come to town. Hardly does he like to partake of them raw, for he cannot while doing so keep his mind off the funny man's paragraphs which have boys and that fruit mixed up to form a plot. Apple sauce for breakfast he favors, mildly. But after dinner if there is put before him a piece of pie, less than an hour's distance from the oven, its crust flaky and desirably brown, its inner contents of julcy, tender, new green apples, "sweetened wisely and flavored with a suspicion of nutneg, he forgets everything for the moment but just that the later than the state of the same tender forgets everything for the moment but just that pie. He forgets everything so far, indeed, as to accept another piece if it is urged upon him, especially if there accompanies it some rich yellow clotted cream. Apple pie and cheese may be traditional, but green apple pies in midsummer with cream to enhance their value are delicious treasures of the present.

Sentinel Pain.

From Popular Science. Pain is more of a blessing than a curse to the human race. It warns not only of danger from flame or frost, but tells of derangement of function in any and every part of the body. The decayed tooth, the cinder in the eye, the abscess, give notice that relief is required to prevent worse changes. Through pain the affected part or organ is enjoined to rest, which is nature's sovereign cure for many ills. The chronic maladies most to be dreaded are generally painless, hence insidious and often incura-

LANDS OF THE FRIARS

THEY ARE MOSTLY HELD BY SYNDICATES.

Religious Orders Hold the Majority of the Stock-Gov. Taft's Testimony.

According to information received by the Vatican at Rome almost all the real estate belonging to the Spanish friars in the Philippines was sold before American occupation to syndicates and corporations duly registered and legally recognized, headed by Americans living in New York. It is alleged by the same authority that although the friars hold some shares in these corporations, they do not own controlling interests. The Vatican is surprised at this information in view of Gov. Taft's proposition to buy the friars' lands which apparently are no longer in their control. It is considered remarkable at Rome that Gov. Taft, fresh from the Philippines, was not aware of the situation

Gov. Taft's Information.

The War' Department has known for some time that portions of the friar lands in the Philippines have been disposed of to companies, and all of the recent negotiations conducted by Secretary Root have carefully taken into account any contingencies which might arise through these transfers. The facts were fully communicated to the government here by Gov. Taft. In the course of his evidence before the Schate Philippines committee Gov. Taft said in answer to the question whether the friars were in actual possession of the

"Generally, in order to avoid hostilities, they have transferred their titles to com-panies and retained the majority of the stock.

Being asked as to these companies, Gov. Taft explained their status as follows:
"I wish to say that one of these compaa draughty place. If they are not sleeping out it does not so much matter. There are nies, or a stockholder of one of the companies, has filed a protest with the acting many ladies who would almost go without a jacket themselves rather than see their governor.which I have with me, against the condemnation of these lands, because of best animals go to a show without proper clothes. the interest some individual owners have in them. But I want to add that I do not think that protest has sufficient weight to vary the truth of my statement that the commission has reasonable ground to be-lieve that with the authority which it asks, to wit, to issue bonds, it can at reasonable prices purchase this land."

Reason for the Transfer.

As to the bona fide nature of the transfer to certain companies, Gov. Taft said that he had cross-examined the heads of religious orders. He added:

"I think after you read the evidence it will become obvious that while it is true that transfers have been made, they have been colorable in this sense—not fraudulent. I do not say that—but they have been colorable in the sense that the transfer made was for the purpose of giving the public the impression that the friars had parted with their titles, and thus facilitating the with their titles, and thus facilitating the collection of rents, while in fact the ownership is still retained. That is my information as to the condition of the titles now, in spite of a protest filed by some stockholders with respect to the ownership of some haclendas."

Having in mind this information that the

Having in mind this information that the friars had transferred portions of their lands to companies, Secretary Root said in his last dispatch of instruction to Gov. Taft at Rome, that in case of a successful close of the negotiations lists must be furnished not only of the land, but also of titles which had been merged in the stock corporations, with the total stock of such corporations and the amount of stock held

Individual Transfers.

Aside from this information given by Gov. Taft, the War Department has been advised from time to time of certain individual transfers made by religious institutions in the Philippines to persons and organizations in this country. One such transfer is represented by a leading firm of attorneys in New York and another is represented by a Washington firm of attor-neys. The negotiations have proceeded, however, with the idea that these trans-fers were not of a character to interrupt the consumption of the main objects of securing the transfer of the lands as an

Boers Like Sumatra.

From the London Chronicle. After his visit to Antwerp, and possibly a short stay in London. Mr. Reitz, it is understood, will not return to South Africa. but intends going out to Sumatra to settle down. Of late years Sumatra has been making rapid strides ahead, owing to the great success of the tobacco-growing industry along the coast opposite Penang, and Dell and Langkat have grown into important places. They are not far, as the crow flies, from the disturbed district of Acheen, where one of the longest wars in history i still going on, the Dutch government having started the suppression of the Achee Levds is also said to have some idea of going to the Dutch East. He is a native of Java and has many relatives and friends n and around Batavia.

The Itch to Write.

From the London Spectator. We are inclined on the whole to believe that the stimulus to literary production exists within and not without the man. It is not external circumstances, poverty or riches, sickness or health, greatness or humbleness that determine the productions or output of genius. It is the characteristics of the man that determine not what he shall learn or what he shall think, but what he shall do. A stimulus from with-out, such as poverty, may start production. of course, but that is merely the physical awakening of a disposition that in any circumstances would have been awakened in some way at some time. True literature is the voice of the soul calling from the windows of the house of clay in response to those things of life that touch the nature of the soul that speaks.

Herbs for Winter.

From the New York Tribune.

A collection of dried herbs for flavoring should be found in every store closet, and if they are grown in the home garden so much the better. A bed containing mint. chervil, tarragon, sage, summer savory. parsley, sweet marjoram and even red peppers could be managed in so prescribed a space as a city back yard. Lavender is grown by country women for their linen chests and closets. Lavender is fragrant only when the plant is in full bloom, and it should be gathered then. Most other herbs should be picked when they are in bud. The afternoon of a sunny day is the best time for the harvest, because they are then sure to be free from dew or rain. Tie then sure to be free from dew or rain. He the herbs in separate bunches ond inclose them, stems upward, in paper bags. The the bags closely at the mouths, so that the stems will be included by the strings and the bunches be suspended in them.
Vinegars flavored with the various herbs

are useful for salads and sauces. To make tarragon vinegar cover a little less than a quarter of a pound of the leaves with a quart of vinegar, either the white or cider quart of vinegar, either the white or cider kind. Put the mixture into a glass jar, cover closely and stand away for two or three weeks. This jar should be shaken occasionally. Strain the vinegar through a thin cloth and bottle. For chervil vinegar a half pound of the leaves will be needed to a quart of vinegar. The process of making this is the same as that for tar-ragon vinegar. Vinegars may be made of celery or mint in the same way as the tar-

Sympathy for the Boers.

From the St. James Gazette The pitiable plight of Mr. Steyn, at one

time our bitterest and most obstinate foe, may well awake sympathy in the land to which he is coming in search of health. What cannot be forgotten may always be forgiven by the magnanimous, so let us prove our title to that epithet by refraining Companies I, A, B and E, 7th Infantry, commanded by Major Booth, have arrived at Seattle from Alaska on the United States transport Warren.

Companies I, A, B and E, 7th Infantry, commanded by Major Booth, have arrived at Seattle from Alaska on the United States transport Warren.

Frank Crawford, a fourteen-year-old boy, from the expression of any other sentiment save the hope that he may reach our shores and find there the rest and re-establishment of health of which he stands so sorely in seed.

Frank Crawford, a fourteen-year-old boy, from the expression of any other sentiment save the hope that he may reach our shores and find there the rest and re-establishment of health of which he stands so sorely in liam the Conqueror, who was the son of his need.

It Makes the Babies Happy.



Munyon's Witch-Hazel Soap

to young and old comes as a blessing in hot weather. It makes lady and baby sweet as roses. It is Nature's greatest skin remedy. It is the only soap in which the extraordinary powers of Witch Hazel have been successfully incorporated.

It is at once a medicine for ailing skins; a delight to the fastidious toilet, and a soap that is more cleansing and more soothing than anything

If you would be cool, if you would wash away evil humors, if you would keep the pores open and the flesh sweet and clean, stop at the nearest drug store and ask for Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap. Price, 15 cents. It will be an investment productive of as much good as a trip to the sea-

If you have anything wrong with your skin or blood, depend upon it that, for almost nothing, I will cure you. Take my blood cure-It's 25 cents. If your liver is troubling you, take my liver cure, which, in a short time, makes your liver as good as new-it's 25 cents. Thus you start the evil humors of the body on the way out. Stimu-

late the pores with Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap and you will attack the enemy from within and without. No better health campaign could be planned. Besides-

My Doctors Free-Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Phila.

JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

Owes Much of Her Industrial Importance to Geographic Position. From Engineering

We have more than once pointed out that Japan, like Britain, will owe a great deal of her commercial and industrial importance to her geographical position. She will be able, not only to utilize her own natural resources, but also to a large extent to annex those of China, which are immense. Moreover, she will find in the markets of China, and of Asia generally, an opening for her manufactured products. Indeed, this is true not only of China, but of the whole Pacific area, toward which, as we have pointed out, the center of magnitude of the world's trade and industry is inevitably gravitating. Forethought, preparation and sustained effort will be the effective weapons in the coming conflict. and these alone will decide the mastery of the Pacific. The Japanese have given ample proof that they have all those qualities, and the progress which they have made justifies them in calling their country the Britain of the east.

Already Japan sends to China a large part of her superfluous cotton goods, and she supplies the whole of the far east with matches. Her artistic products are to be found everywhere, and even some of her ordinary commercial products. Mr. Chen, the proprietor of the Tsing Tai firm of Kobe, has purchased a spinning mill at Shanghal, in which 20,000 spindles are in operation and 1,500 operatives are at work under five Japanese overseers. He has formed a very poor opinion of the capacity of the Chinese as operatives, and means to try to employ Japanese overseers and operatives to a considerable number. This, however, he will find difficult, as there is such a demand for them in Japan. Taking all the conditions into account, it will probably be found more profitable to import the raw materials into Japan and carry on the manufactures in that country.

This will certainly be done in the case

oata, in the prefecture of Fuknoka, and which have already got beyond the experimental stage, are only six miles from Moji, an important harbor in the inland sea, and will be connected with Wakamatsu, a port near to the China coast, so that they are very conveniently situated for the supply of raw materials, both from Japan and China. It is evident that the immense resources of the latter were kept in view when the site of the works was chosen One of the Japanese journals publishes a letter from one of its Chinese correspond-ents which describes the rich deposits of ore which have already been secured by the government iron works. The amount of the deposit is estimated at 100,000,000 tons, and the ore is richer in quality than that of Kamaishi the best known mine in Japan, and, moreover, it can be brought to the works at a cheaper rate. The potential advantage of the arrangement to Japan is considerable, since the practical operations and business transactions which have been carried on in connection with the iron works have so impressed the neighboring people with the enterprise of the Japanese and have inspired such confidence in them

of the Yangtse valley. "SWAGGER" STICKS.

Chapultepec Canes for Soldiers of Third Infantry.

that their influence is spreading in whole

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. A decided novelty in the life of United States soldiers at army posts will soon be introduced by Col. Page of the 3d United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas. He will supply his regiment with something new in the form of "swagger" sticks, small, light canes, which are commonly carried by soldiers in the British army. But, with the 3d, the sticks will mean something more than the mere idea of natty appearance and production of a swinging step, for there will be something of historic importance connected with them.

The sticks will be facsimiles, reduced in size, of the highly-prized and historic relic. the drum major's baton, made of the flagstaff at Chapultepec, and presented to the 3d Infantry during the Mexican war by General Smith. The baton, which is large and heavy, with silver mounting, now oc-cupies a place of honor among the relics of the famous 3d at Col. Page's quarters. Upon the head of the baton is engraved in silver, To the 3d United States Infantry, from Brigadier General Smith. Chapultepec,

The gift was an expression of the gratification of General Smith over the indomitable bravery of the 3d in the storming at Chapultepec on September 13, 1847. In the assault upon this almost impregnable stronghold of the Mexicans the 3d lost terribly in officers and men, but over rocks and chasms and mines, and with the aid of scaling ladders, they drove everything be-

fore them. The sticks to be carried by the 3d will be of the same shape as the large baton, silver mounted, with the coat of arms of the regiment and the words "Chapultepec, 1848," engraved.

Cape to Cairo Railroad. From the London Chronicle.

"Cape to Cairo" is a phrase which has an alluring alliteration; but it has got itself somehow mixed up with a railway which many have thought impracticable and more have considered unnecessary. Sir Rudolf von Slatin, who has knowledge of the Soudan drawn from long years of bitter experience, has just been giving his views on the Cape to Cairo railway, and holds that south of Khartoum it would be quite useless and only a waste of money. Nevertheless North and South Africa must have their means of intercommunication, and the means are ready; for we have a waterway open all the year round. And the Nile is ahead of the Thames; for whereas there is no passenger service between Chelsea and Charing-cross, you may take ticket from Khartoum to Kennisso and change to another steamer for the Uganda frontier. Sir Rudolf's scheme for the cheapest and sort restworthy route between north and south includes a railway from Berber to Suakim, which shall feed the steamers with the necessary fuel. And while railway construction in the Soudan appears too costly to be remunerative, the country is said to be well adapted to motor controlled. said to be well adapted to motor-car traffic.

There will be no occasion to limit too severely the maximum of pace in the Soudan, and as a freight carrier the automobile will

ENGLAND'S GOLFING PREMIER.

Anthony Balfour an Adapt at the Ancient Game.

The royal and ancient name was never so highly favored as it is at the present time It is patronized by the king, and one of its most ardent devotees is today prime minister of the realm. The good wishes of the brotherhood go with Mr. Balfour on his well-deserved promotion. Doubtless he will still visit, as he has hitherto done, the links of North Berwick, the most bracing recuperant from the effects of the cares and trials of official life. It is certain that no one has done more to popularize the game, more especially in England, than our new premier, whose love of the game was not inaptly hit off in Punch, in the title of "Arthur Golfour;" and the fact that the prime minister has twice won the cup in the parliamentary tournament is bound to further popularize that already popular

competition. It will be remembered that last year at the autumn meeting of the Royal and An-cient Club Mr. Balfour in one of his preparatory rounds had an 83, and his handi cap is now small, so that it is evident that he is a capable player. In the game, as in everything he has taken in hand, thorough-ness has been his chief characteristic. His first tutor was the late Tom Dunn, then at North Berwick, who has told how Mr. Balfour before engaging in any match prac-ticed with each club separately until he acquired an elementary knowledge of different parts of the game. Then in all his matches he displays that imperturbability which is a feature of his parliamentary life for no matter what mishap may have be fallen him he has never, through the fair green or in the foulest bunker, been heard o utter any stronger exclamation than "Tut-tut" or "Good heavens!" Surely

MAN WITH A \$1,000 BILL.

He Secured Smaller Money by an Ingenious Scheme From the New York Tribune.

Of a man with a \$1,000 bill in his pocket and no smaller amount of money a story has been written that traced him through many experiences and took him to the verge of starvation. But, as a matter of fact, one man who had nothing smaller than a \$1,000 bill got through his difficulty very easily in this city a few nights ago. Ten of these coveted promissory notes of the United States had been paid to him in the afternoon. In the pursuit of business and a modicum of pleasure he had, after the recelpt of his \$10,000, spent the last dime he possessed other than the big blis. He was with some friends, any one of whom could and would have accommodated him with sufficient money for his needs, but a discussion arose about what he would do if he were a stranger in the city and had no money other than that which was in his

"I wouldn't care if I were dressed as a beggar," he said. "I can get all I want so long as I have a \$1,000 bill in my pocket."
"You would be arrested or turned down if you tried to use it," said one. "There are not many places where \$1,000 in change is kept handy. Besides, most people would be shy of taking such a bill from any of

us. We don't look as though we carried \$1,000 bills around in our pockets." "Well," said the man with the \$10,000,
"I'll bet a basket of champagne with the bunch that I can spend my money as freely as though these were \$5 bills instead of what they are, and I won't have any trou-ble about it, either. I'll get change the first time I try, too, or lose the bet. And I won't go to any man who knows me. The wager was accepted and the man with \$10,000, taking one friend with him, walked out to a pawn shop. He said to

the clerk only this:
"I have received \$10,000 in ten bills. The are mine and were come by honestly. It is difficult for me, a stranger, to get a \$1,000 bill changed. Here are the ten bills. Look at them. I need some money, and I want to pawn one of these bills for \$25. If you are afraid of me call up police headquar ters and I will satisfy the people there by Or, if you like, call up Mr. —, who paid the money to me, and he will tell you if I am all right."

The pawnbroker looked at him keenly for a second and then said: "I never took money as a pledge, but you

are sober and seem all right, and you can have the \$25. Give me the \$1,000 bill." The pawnbroker examined the bill care fully and then, to the astonishment of the others, took another \$1,000 bill out of his safe and compared them. Then, just as he would make out a ticket for a ring or a would make out a ticket for a ring or a watch, he issued a ticket for a "\$1,000 bill." turned over the \$25 and closed the

DESCENT OF KING EDWARD.

Family Tree of the Sovereign of Great Britain is a Long One. From the Chicago Chronicle.

The following genealogy of the kings and queens of England was written during the reign of Queen Victoria, and by prefacing it with "Edward VII, who was the son of Victoria," the reader will have the genealogy complete to William the Conqueror: Victoria, who was the niece of William IV. who was the brother of George IV, who was the son of George III, who was the grandson of George II, who was the son of George I, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William III, who was the son-in-law of James II, who was the brother of Charles II, who was the son of Charles I, who was the son of James I, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the half sister of Mary, who was who was the half sister of Mary, who was the son of Henry VIII, who was the son of Henry VIII, who was the son of Henry VIII, who was the son of Henry VII, who was the cousin of Richard III. who was the uncle of Edward V, who was the son of Edward IV, who was the cousin of Henry VI, who was the son of Henry V, who was the son of Henry IV, who was the cousin of Richard II, who was the son of Edward II, who was the son of Edward II, who was the son of Henry III, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard I, who was the son of Henry II,